

THE FAILURE OF THE BANK OF

CALIFORNIA.

**Authoritative Statement that It Will
Resume Business.**

DETAILS BY THE PRESS.

**The Run on the Bank and the Last In-
terview with Ralston.**

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—The feeling of the street this morning is cheerful, even buoyant. The Merchants' Exchange Bank opened its doors at the usual hour. The National Gold Bank and Trust Company report an improvement in the

meeting this afternoon, in which some action is expected to be taken by the Board of Brokers here in good spirits. The Board of Brokers have been meeting this afternoon, in which some action is expected to be taken by the Board of Brokers here in good spirits. The Board of Brokers have been meeting this afternoon, in which some action is expected to be taken by the Board of Brokers here in good spirits.

outlook for resumption, and the officers evidently are in good spirits. The Board of Brokers have been meeting this afternoon, in which some action is expected looking toward the reopening of the Stock, though it is thought some settlement of the affairs of the Bank of California will be necessary before a decision is reached to open the market. The report of a called meeting of stockholders of the Bank of California proves ungrounded. The directors and friends of the bank still are endeavoring to make strong feeling among well informed financial arrangements will be made to restore deposits against any loss, whether resumption takes place or not, and the best of feeling prevails in monetary and commercial circles.

It is reported that the Directors of the Bank of California are endeavoring to effect a settlement with the Oriental Bank of London, as contemplated resumption, but nothing definite is known as yet.

Yesterday the Stock Board will open near the creek. All the clerks of the Bank of California were discharged yesterday. Signs are that money will soon be easier. In addition to disbursements for the day, the directors are expected to make a large deposit to issue about two millions in a few days. "Prospects" are brightening and the feeling is becoming more cheerful.

D. O. Mills authorizes the statement that the "capitalists" interests in the Bank of California will obtain transfers of stock from the holders believing the holders from liability, and guaranty against them against loss, and will subscribe funds to place the bank in a condition to pay all demands due in the settlement, it will be credited *pro rata* in the settlement. The arrangement will go into effect in a few days.

The authoritative assurance of the speedy reopening of the Bank of California as an excellent business proposition, is a relief to the public.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Brokers today, appointed a business meeting of the Board for tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, for the discussion of business. There is great feeling of confidence.

TRANSFER OF COIN FROM THE MINT.

Director Underman, of the United States Mint, has transferred \$500,000 of Mint funds to the credit of the Government in New York, for the benefit of banks. They have placed a similar amount to the credit of the Government in New York. The Commercial Bank gets \$200,000, Merchants' Exchange Bank \$200,000, and the London and San Francisco Bank \$100,000. There is still over \$1,000,000 in coin in the Bullion Fund of the Mint subject to the draft of the Superintendent. This amount will soon find its way into market through the banks.

There is a very active demand for money to fill the banks to-day, but up to the hour for closing the banks are able to meet the demand. Depositors are transacting their usual business.

[illegible]

New York, September 2.—An order of publication in the name of the State of California, against the Bank of California, to recover \$25,000 in gold on affidavit that defendant is a foreign corporation whose President is declared to be a resident of the State, and that the bank has no office in this State on whom service could be made. The suit is on circular notes.

San Francisco, September 2.—The San Francisco office states that the Investigating Committee of the Bank of California are slowly reaching a better opinion of the situation. They are not so pessimistic as of old. Within the last twenty-four hours they have discovered a round million more of assets than they had previously estimated. They are now charged, unite in declaring the bank will never be a failure, and there is nothing more morally reprehensible than to say so. They are now at the present moment they can perfect new machinery probably next week. I am informed by the best authority that the bank will not only prevent, and that on opening they will meet the same conditions, abroad as well as at home.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle, August 27.)

It was not until 1 P.M. that the officials of the institution became much alarmed. About the same time, however, the bank began to receive large amounts, came to be cashed from depositors, and was not usually disturbed by rumors of financial trouble. The bank was not troubled by rumors until they kept on increasing. The threatening report became a quiet patter, and the patter became a heavy shower. By 2 o'clock the steady withdrawal of funds had become a deluge. The bank attracted attention and drew a crowd of spectators about the door. The news ran along the street and the people gathered in front of the bank. The news among brokers and operators, who rushed toward the center of interest, some with banners, and some with flags, and some with signs, and some with a desire to join in the excitement. The news spread to the adjacent streets, and the excitement of the city was devoted to heavy business, it aroused every man's attention. The same attention. Stores and work-shops were emptied of their occupants, either to see the excitement, or to get a better view of the crowd. The excitement was over the hour for closing the banks, which was

[illegible]

closed, and through the little narrow door he saw the panic-stricken depositors crowded, pressing the money out from serrated ranks of ragged, moneyless men, in the world would not have been a matter of the slightest consequence. An effort was made to get the cash or deposits were largely broken, clerks and the few of business men a poor, shabby, and

THE SCENE AT THE COUNTER.

The scene inside the bank was even more intense. The excited, pale, yellow-faced, thin-limbed men from the counters from end to end, nervously shoving their hands under the noses of tellers, who glanced at them, men who brought them little piles of gold, silver, and a white, scared look, and the book-keeper, and the faces of clerks seen at the distant desk

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL GOLD AND TRUST COMPANY. A run commenced on the First National Gold and Trust Company's Bank somewhere about noon, and after the doors of the Bank of California were closed, the crowd began to grow thicker than that. The crowd had, from the moment when the news began to spread, been growing constantly denser. The streets for several

THE COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

M. HALSTEAD & CO.
PROPRIETORS.

Office—Potter's Building, Fourth and Race Streets.

[FOR TERMS SEE SEVENTH PAGE.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

For the convenience of advertisers in the Eastern States, an agency, specially representing the Commercial, has been established in New York City, at No. 29 Tribune building, under the management of F. T. McFadden.

High temperature, southwest to northeast winds, and areas of light rain to-day.

THE GREENBACK DOLLAR.

At the close of business yesterday was worth
87 1-2 CENTS.
Or 12 1-2 cents less than a GOLD DOLLAR.

St. Gaghan and the Enquirer.

The symptoms of insubordination in the Enquirer because of the renomination of St. GEGHAN to the Legislature, need not alarm the political and sectarian friends of that gentleman. They are not serious, and will not be enduring. In a few days all signs of irritation will have passed away, and the Enquirer will resume its exhortation to the Democracy of Hamilton County to vote the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, St. GEGHAN and all. If there be any who fear a protracted fight of recalcitration, they have but to call to mind the conduct of the managers of that concern when they discovered they were not the masters of the situation at the last spring election.

The present little flurry is nothing more than the result of wounded vanity. The Enquirer was fully persuaded, in its own mind, that it held the Democracy of Hamilton County in the hollow of its hand. It has discovered its mistake. Rome is more potent in Cincinnati than the Enquirer, and the branding iron which marks with intelligibility a Democratic candidate for office is in the hands of the infallible editor of the Catholic Telegraph, and not in the puny grasp of the young men who aspire to the control of the party machinery in the county. The hissing of the brand which the master holds will be sufficient to bring them to terms without its application to the flesh.

But why should the Enquirer flout this new Catholic saint? Has it not defended the bill which it introduced, and aided by the Catholic Telegraph, forced it through the Legislature? Has it not asserted that it was justified by every principle of equity? Why, then, scout its author and lament his renomination? It would have been a cowardly thing in the Convention not to have stood by the author of a just and equitable measure, and desert him merely to gratify the caprice of a parcel of inexperienced newspaper writers.

His renomination was logically forced upon the Convention. Mr. GEGHAN was instrumental in drawing from the official organ of the Catholic Church in Ohio a pledge of the unbroken, solid Catholic vote to the Democratic ticket, and having done nothing as a Legislator to which the Enquirer took exception, the Democratic County Convention could do no otherwise than recognize in a substantial way the great services thus rendered to the party.

The Enquirer must wake up to the fact that it is impotent as a party leader. It is without influence at the exact point where it thought itself potential. It was dreadfully snubbed in the City Convention in the spring, and the snubbing has been repeated in the County Convention. In place of being master, it is the servant. Affecting to lead, it is constrained to follow, and its chafing when the hollowness of its pretensions is exposed, is harmless. It will be the Enquirer that will go to St. GEGHAN, not St. GEGHAN who will go to the Enquirer.

A Swift Descent.

The descent to Avernus, said the Latin poet, is easy, and it is often as rapid as it is easy. No better illustration has been furnished in recent times than is supplied by the fall of the State Treasurer of New Jersey, who is charged with the embezzlement of fifty thousand dollars of the State's funds. Before his election JOSEPHUS SOOY, jr., was high in the public estimation and confidence. He had been the Collector of his native county of Burlington for many years, and held other positions of trust and responsibility without a breath of suspicion to tarnish an enviable record for personal integrity and official honesty. Up to a very recent date, indeed, no one questioned his conduct in the high place he held in the State. Moreover, he was a man well advanced in years, the father of a family highly respected for its education and refinement. One of his sons is an exemplary clergyman in Princeton, the seat of so much piety and theological learning.

One would suppose that a man who had passed into the period of life when the passions and temptations of life are presumed to have less power and fascination than before the character is formed, would have successfully resisted any appeals to him, however strong. But there seems to have been a weak spot somewhere in his organization, and when he gave way to it his fall was rapid, and his plunge into disgrace all the deeper for the height from which he fell.

When the fact became known that he had left the State, and that, upon an examination of his accounts, he was an embezzler to the amount of \$50,000, the officers of justice were put upon his trail. They followed him to Philadelphia, and tracked him from one place of dissipation and vice to another, and finally into the lowest brothels of Bainbridge and Redwood streets, where he was finally arrested. He was found associated with men and women beastly intoxicated, and he himself in a drunken condition, his mind wandering so much that the reporters could get nothing intelligible out of him. After he was lodged in jail he showed symptoms of *mania-a-poti*, and was, and is, altogether as thoroughly a broken-down and ruined man, individually, socially and politically, as can be found in any community.

The striking point about this melancholy case is that a man of his years and well sustained reputation, almost at the end of life's journey, should give way so suddenly and completely; but, perhaps, were his history to be critically examined it would be discovered that he had secretly cultivated habits that required only time and fitting opportunity to

manifest themselves in vices of the worst sort. It is contrary to all the laws of growth and development that a really sound and healthy tree should suddenly put forth bad fruit. At any rate, it is well worth while that men should heed the apostolic injunction, "Let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

An article on the Know-Nothing movement in Ohio is not likely to increase any reputation the New York Sun may have as a newspaper of candor and intelligence in dealing with public affairs. The statement that Judge TART has disowned himself by striving to excite sectarian prejudice and appeals to fanatical passion is a perfectly clear case of falsification. Judge TART, a man of eminent liberality, delivered a speech at Cleveland that was judicial in its temper, and whose statements of fact were incontestable. It became him to do this, for he was known to be perfectly free from sectarian prejudice and incapable of fanatical passion. He felt that it was his duty to speak, for the Catholic Church had been thrust into the politics of the State as a politician—as an indispensable, exacting, violent ally of the Democratic party. What are we to do with the Ultramontanes who have been blindly believing that they could put to flight all opposition by a false cry of Know-Nothingism, and that the Democratic party were the real proprietors of the whole country—that as one wing of the party was the Southern Confederacy, the Church of Rome could place itself as the other wing and use the party? Last winter Mr. GEGHAN, a Catholic member of the Legislature, asserted as a Catholic: "We have a prior claim upon the Democratic party. The elements composing the Democratic party in Ohio to-day—fully two-thirds of said party—are made up of Irish and German Catholics, and they have been always loyal and faithful to the interests of the party. Hence, the party is under obligations to us, and we have a perfect right to demand of them, as a party, namusum."

The demand was made in behalf of the Church, and as some Democrats, not thoroughly aware of their servitude, made objections, the Catholic Telegraph said: "When any of them appear in the political arena, we will put upon them a brand that every Catholic will understand." The GEGHAN Bill was passed, and the Catholic Telegraph proclaimed that the "solid vote" of the Church should be given to the Democratic party this fall. What would the Sun have people do in case of such gallant insolence as this? The people of Ohio would be a pack of pitiful serfs if they did not resent it; and it is a base misuse of terms to speak of this resentment as Know-Nothingism. The Sun says: "Secret circulars, lodges, and all the accessories of the old Know-Nothing organizations have been revived, under the auspices of some of the chiefs who were conspicuous in that movement twenty years ago, when it was stamped out and buried under general execration by the American people."

This is not true. There is not an atom of testimony to sustain these broad assertions. There is not a thought of discrimination against foreign-born citizens as such. There is no disposition to make war upon Catholics, but there is a very positive resolution that the Democratic party shall have the disadvantages as well as the advantages of its alliance with Rome. There is incredulity, of course, about the promise of the solid vote of Catholics to the Democratic party this fall, irrespective of the lack of principles or merit of candidates, but the conduct of the Democracy throughout the campaign warrants the withdrawal of public confidence as to the relation of the party to the Roman Church as well as to the public finances. There was a futile and cowardly effort to prevent the renomination of "St. GEGHAN" to the Legislature, but it was a contemptible failure and the Democratic ticket may be appropriately marked "Prior Claim." Judge TART expressed the public sense exactly when he said that if a Church entered politics it should be treated as a politician. The Ultramontanes will find that they are not able to take possession of this country, hissing down all opposition by endeavoring to confound it with the evil fame of a faction organized in secret societies, and whose hostility was directed especially against foreign-born citizens, and only incidentally against the Pope, who was not so infallible in those days as in these.

The Church of Rome has been too rampant around the world since the Eternal City became the capital of Italy, and imperial Germany put forth her iron hand to check the priestly politicians who were plotting against the unity of the Empire and the peace of Europe, for any poor whining on her part to be appropriate. We infer from the leaders in the New York Sun that it would rejoice to see an inflation victory in Ohio this fall. The editor of the Sun can see that this is a very practical matter. It means business. If Ohio goes for the inflationists, the whole Democratic party in the Mississippi Valley will go into the movement, and the hard-money Democrats of the East will be treated with contempt. They are not considered Democrats in this part of the country. The next House of Representatives will be thoroughly inflationist, and with MORTON, LOGAN, FERRY, OGLESBY and the rest of the wavering Republicans in the Senate, the next Congress may be carried away in the paper money flood. If Ohio goes for inflation positively and decisively, it carries Congress with it; and then the only barrier against most disastrous legislation is the uncertain will and ambition of the President. Is this a desirable state of things? More than this, an Ohio inflation victory not only carries the next Congress, but the next National Democratic Convention.

"WITH all Mr. PENDLETON's fairness the other night, he nevertheless made the astounding statement that Romanists did not desire a division of the school fund, that nobody did, in fact."—(Youngstown Tribune.)

If Mr. PENDLETON made a statement of that sort in Youngstown, or anywhere else, he did it without warrant. Almost coincident with Mr. PENDLETON's speech in that city, the Catholic Telegraph, which is much more competent authority than Mr. PENDLETON as to the purposes and policy of the Church, declared its intention to agitate, as it has heretofore agitated, to secure a division of the school fund. There is no concealment of intention, and the advocates of the division for the purpose of maintaining sectarian schools at the expense of the State will make use of the Democratic or any other party that will lend itself to the scheme. That Catholics should favor division follows from the logic of their position. They are taxed by

the State for the support of schools to which the priests forbid them to send their children, and are also taxed to sustain parochial schools which are under the control of the priests. Mr. PENDLETON would waste his breath in attempting to impress the people with the belief that the Catholic clergy do not propose to divide the school fund; and as a matter of self-interest the laity will follow where they lead.

"HAVE not Catholics as great a stake in the welfare of this country as have their Protestant fellow-citizens, and do they not appreciate its importance as intelligently as Protestants do?"—(Catholic Telegraph.)

Very well. Let us answer that question with a hearty affirmative. Then what does the editor of the Telegraph mean by undertaking to speak of Catholics as a class, and promising their solid vote in a specified election to a political party months before its platform was made and its ticket nominated? There never was a more flagrant case of putting the Church above the State than in the assertion by the Telegraph that in consideration of a trivial law, in which the Church was interested, the whole Church vote belonged to the Democratic party, no matter what devilry it was engaged in. We admit, cordially, the equality of Catholic citizens with their fellow-citizens of every persuasion, but the Telegraph practically asserts their inferiority, for it offers them in trade without consulting them, and so would barter away their principles for the Church's convenience.

"A DEMOCRATIC victory would help the party in Ohio, not as inducing inflation, but as proving that the tide of popular feeling is setting against President Grant's administration. By a Democratic victory in Maine is beyond the range of probability, and if the Republicans hold their own and make gains the party will be encouraged in all sections of the country."—(New York Herald.)

President Grant's administration is almost forgotten in Ohio. The people are utterly indifferent to the talk about it. Those who propose to interest the people in Ohio this fall have to talk about somebody besides President GRANT, and there is the same affable popular indifference whether the talk is for him or against him. President GRANT belongs to the past. He will glide out of the Presidency and into a serene future.

THERE was quite a panic yesterday among the Democracy about the St. GEGHAN ticket. The idea of a ticket without a German for an important office, and decorated with the famous name of St. GEGHAN, was terrible. There was a little consolation squeezed out of the rumor that GEGHAN would resign. The Democratic countenance cleared when the statement "GEGHAN resigns" was confidently mentioned as news. In the evening the doleful intelligence circulated that GEGHAN had no more thought of retiring from the Democratic ticket than the Pope has of renouncing his infallibility, and that the pride and hope, boast and beauty of the ticket, STALL, had declined. The corners of the average Democratic mouth went down at this.

Why should Governor ALLEN be crowded from the platform whenever he presents himself, by crowds of distinguished Democratic orators, all fierce for much speaking? It is not the case with SAM. CARY. There is an offensive appearance of taking care of the Governor. Give CHARLEY SARGENT, General MORGAN, Mr. PENDLETON and others a rest, and "give the old man a chance." The flow of true inwardness is checked.

"The politicians who, some twenty years ago set out in the No-Popery boat soon came to grief, and as surely will the present class of politicians stand as did their predecessors."—(Catholic Telegraph.)

If the Know-Nothings twenty years and more ago had been blessed by such a Catholic Telegraph as we enjoy now, they might have had a more propitious voyage.

The sewer smell is strong in the city nearly every night. It has all the efficacy of a perpetual procession of night carts. This is one of the advantages of our modern improvements. The distribution of sewer gas is not regulated by meters. If one can connect with a sewer the gas may be had without paying for it, and yet it is more costly than the illuminating gas.

THE New York Sun is sorrowful about the indisposition of people in Ohio to suffer a church to ally itself with a political party without making the party suffer for it. Well, they have a Cardinal in New York, or will have one as soon as the Holy Father can clap eyes on him, and they parcel out the school fund among sectarian schools. We have not reached that level of civilization.

A FAVORITE transparency with the Democrats this year is: "JACKSON, \$25,000; GRANT, \$50,000." Of course, they propose to inflate GRANT's salary down to the JACKSON level. JACKSON was paid in gold, GRANT in greenbacks. The trouble is, that in reducing the President's salary in this way every other salary in the country must be cut down to the same extent.

The signs of the times are that there is an impending Democratic smash. There have been such exhibitions before, the one at Robinson's Opera-house, in Democratic Conventions of roaring vulgarity, drunkenness, blasphemy, cheating, fighting and factious recklessness, and they have preceded the most exemplary defeats of the party.

GOVERNORS ALLEN and HENDRICKS were serenaded in Zanesville last night. Governor HENDRICKS told the people about the great State of Indiana, and talked religion. Governor ALLEN made an energetic speech in vindication of his physical condition, which, in fact, continually vindicates itself.

BARBER was in town yesterday. He smells dark lanterns, and is working out of his spacious barn a system of secret societies. He proposes to scare himself with these societies preparatory to scaring others. It is intended that this scare shall neutralize the Pope's big toe panic.

THE clatter about Know-Nothingism in Ohio just now is foolishness. There is no Know-Nothingism about the resentment that citizens feel toward Ultramontane offensiveness in Ohio. Recent European history has told what sort of thing this is.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, who is advertised to speak at Robinson's Opera-house, this evening, is a man with the gift of enthusiasm and very interesting and effective. Judge TART is expected to follow him.

The time should arrive for Governor ALLEN to take a stump by himself, and give his

views on finances at length. He has promised a full speech on the money matter, and we have engaged a photographer to follow him and pick up his weighty words, which, we have no doubt, will be like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

WHEN our correspondent, "H. V. R.," asked BILL ALLEN what he thought of that Put-in-Bay interview between COOK and THURMAN, BILL turned his eagle eye over the adjoining farms and wondered where in h— they got the rails to fence them.

We would be glad to have two or three telegrams a day detailing the movements of Cardinal McCLOSKEY. We are so particular about knowing when he reaches Rome that we wish the information on that subject to be repeated every day.

THE gambling of Mr. RALSTON, of the Bank of California, having played out, the tables are cleared and the bank and business go on. California has derived immense benefits from her gold currency, and will continue to do so.

JUDGE RANNEY may explain to-day how he happened to vote against that common school provision in the Constitution, of which he spoke with such impressive approbation in the State Convention, held on Bunker Hill Day.

"Has the Pope uttered a threat or a word that can be construed by the subtlest casuistry as a menace against the Government of the State of Ohio or the United States?"—(Catholic Telegraph.)

One might refer you to the Syllabus, or ask with equal indifference: What if he did?

BILL ALLEN, after giving up fourteen hundred acres of land to his son-in-law, does not seem to be pleased with the small farms in Northeastern Ohio. He ought not to speak disrespectfully of the small farmers, however.

GOVERNOR ALLEN heroically refuses to speak except in daylight. He proposes to imitate the great and good American eagle.

P. S.—Since writing the above the Governor made a serene speech at Zanesville.

We have been impressed for some weeks that the chances were with the Republicans in Hamilton County this fall. The indications to that effect are beyond mistake by this time. The current is that way.

THE clear, warm weather of the last ten days has been of immense value to the corn crop. Ten days more of it would give us the most magnificent corn crop that ever enriched the Mississippi Valley.

By the way, we wonder why WASH. MCLEAN neglects to go down to Wall street and bear the market. He might do it for the sake of BILL ALLEN. The way to make things is to break things.

We can give the Philadelphians a receipt to make good pavements. First get an honest Street Superintendent and see that the specifications of paving contracts are insisted upon.

MR. JAMES GORDON and Captain MCCOY having distinguished themselves last winter in making investigation investigate, the reform Democracy had no further use for them.

It was fixed at Columbus before the Hamilton County Convention that Mr. GORDON, of the Wood County Investigation, was not wanted in the State Capital this winter.

WHY is it that the truly good Gazette fails to order DELANO out of the State? It speaks in small matters with the voice of one having authority. Speak up, now.

If the Enquirer had not emitted a mild moan, the people might have thought its favorite reformers had been triumphant in the St. GEGHAN Convention.

At least one good thing growing out of the nomination of JACK NOBLE may be depended upon: we shall have our streets swept before election day.

Now if the Republicans can not beat the Democratic ticket in this county, they should hang their harps on the willows for seven years.

TOM STEPHENS has been waiting for some time for something, but JACK NOBLE can not be said to have lived wholly upon anticipations.

IF JACK NOBLE was nominated for Auditor with the view of securing the re-election of Mr. HUMPHREYS, the nomination was most fit.

We do not mind noticing the Pope's Big Toe, but we would prefer to make this political campaign relate to business.

THERE is what FRANK BLAIR called "a square living chance" to elect the Republican ticket in this county this fall.

THE New York Herald states that JAY GOULD is a public benefactor, and is preventing a panic in Wall street.

We notice that the gifted CONVERSE is about to take the stump. The gorgeous GORDON should accompany him.

ST. GEGHAN rode in on the high horse of the first ballot, and he will remain until the last vote is counted.

THE St. GEGHAN-Water-works-Jack Noble-Enquirer-Tom Stephens ticket is not a trouble-some one to beat.

PERHAPS JACK NOBLE or TOM STEPHENS may be willing to clear the way for the sake of the party.

THE Republican orators will place copies of this week's Catholic Telegraph in their pockets.

THE Enquirer is almost as useful as the Catholic Telegraph to the Republican party.

ONE British iron-clad of six thousand tons sunk another in the Channel, yesterday.

As a dictator we doubt whether the Enquirer can be considered a success.

How would it serve to wrap up the Pope's big toe in MORTON's battle flag?

ST. LOUIS boasts, per Associated Press, of her lawlessness.

THE telegraphic consolidation is not to take place.

AND DELANO came also.

GEGHAN sticks.

Cutting Adfay in Bucktown.

above the elbow on her left arm, and the second, quite severe, on the wrist, causing the blood to flow freely.

The noise attracted the attention of Officers Tigh and Klinger, and Mary was arrested, and lodged at Hammond Street, on the charge of malicious cutting.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

THE PROPOSED FOREIGN MEDIATION. LONDON, September 2.—A special from Vienna says that the Austrian and Russian Consuls in Albania have arrived at Ragusa. They will join the German Consul there, and go to Mostar to meet French and Italian delegates and Server Pasha, when a conference for the pacification of the troubles in Herzegovina will be held.

THE INSURGENTS UNSUCCESSFUL. The news from Herzegovina is of a conflicting character, but its general tenor is unfavorable to the insurgents, who have been unsuccessful in several recent encounters with the Turks.

THE RISING IN BOSNIA SUPPRESSED. The rising in Bosnia has been effectually suppressed. The previous reports of assistance given to the insurgents there by the Servians and Montenegrins are not sustained.

A Vienna newspaper says the violation of the Serbian territory, reported to-day, will probably prove to have been merely a frontier raid by Turkish civilians for the purpose of stealing cattle.

AUSTRIA CAUTIONS SERBIA AGAINST AN AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENT. LONDON, September 2.—A Vienna dispatch to the Daily News says: "It is confidently asserted that the representatives of Austria at Belgrade have notified Serbia that willful aggression on the part of the latter against Turkey may render it necessary for Austria to send troops into Serbia, in order to insure neutrality. It is expected that Serbia will issue a circular note showing that her action was necessary to protect her own territory against Turkish aggressors by force of arms."

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA. An article in the semi-official journal of Constantinople, resents foreign interference, and declares that Turkey is fully equal to cope with any rebellion, and will not cede an inch of territory in deference to idle demonstrations.

OUTRAGES BY TURKS IN SERBIA. BELGRADE, September 2.—A party of Turks entered Serbia, at Solatz, Montenegro, assassinated several villagers and stole some cattle.

The Government has notified foreign representatives here of the violation of its territory by Turks.

CANADA.

THE GILBORD CASE—A RELIGIOUS RIOT. MONTREAL, September 2.—Information has been received from the country announcing the prospect of a serious disturbance at the funeral of Gilbord. Stones are being thrown at the hearse, and the cemetery gates have been closed and barred against it by a mob. The crowd is gathering from all quarters, and a large portion of it is provided with fire-arms. The military has been sent for.

This afternoon, members of the Institute Canadian and their friends, numbering some three hundred, accompanied the body of Gilbord from the Protestant Cemetery yard, and reached the Catholic Cemetery gates at 3 P. M. In the meantime about five hundred French Canadian roughs had assembled in and about the entrance, cursing Gilbord and the Institute Canadian, and vowing they would never let the bones lie in consecrated ground. On the approach of the procession, a rush was made by the mob, who barred the gates, refusing entrance and pouring insults on the procession. Filling their pockets with stones, the hearse was driven from the entrance to the graveyard. Mr. Doucette dispatched a bailiff to notify the Guardians of the Cemetery that the hearse wanted admission; accompanied with the city authorities, demanding police and military aid. Some two thousand people were present by this time. At half-past 3 the mob made a rush for the hearse, crying: "Curse him, curse him!" and stoned it off the ground. The driver was injured by the stones, and many were bruised and trampled by the horses.

At 4:15 Doucette decided it impossible to get admission, and as the bailiff reported it would take some time to get the volunteers, the hearse moved off, amid the derisive cheers of the multitude. After the hearse drove off, the crowd began to disperse. Several fights took place, but the injuries done were of a slight character. It is not known whether the attempt will be made to-morrow to bury the body or not.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN COLLISION—WAR VESSELS SUNK. LONDON, September 2.—Intelligence is received, from Santo Domingo, that the command of Her Majesty's war vessels Iron Duke and Vanguard, resulting in the sinking of the latter. No lives lost. Both are double-screw iron ships, armor-plated, and of 6,024 tons each.

FAILURE. Caldwell & Watson, East India merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at \$400,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PEACE DECLARED IN STATES OF COLOMBIA. NEW YORK, September 2.—A private dispatch received in this city, announces the signing of peace by Santo Domingo, commander of the Colombian forces, and General Rojas Patria, commander of the forces of the insurgent coast States.

SPAIN.

IMPRESSED BISHOP. MADRID, September 2.—General Martinez Campos has arrived at Ripoll, on his way to Barcelona with his prisoner captured at Seo de Urgel. The Bishop captured will be imprisoned in the Fort of St. Alicant, where he will await the decision of the Government.

ITALY.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY. ROME, September 2.—Cardinal McCloskey will arrive here on the 9th or 10th inst. He will first go to Turin, and may perhaps visit Florence. He will take the title of Cardinal of the Church of St. Mary of the People.

GERMANY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN. BERLIN, September 2.—To-day is the anniversary of the surrender of Sedan. It is observed throughout Germany as a holiday and a day of general rejoicing.

INDIA.

THE COTTON CROP. BOMBAY, September 2.—The heavy rains in the Beraach District will necessitate replanting of a large part of the cotton crop.

PERU.

THE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL COLLINS AT CALLAO. KINGSTON, JAMAICA, August 25.—A Lima letter gives the following description of the funeral of Admiral Collins at Callao, August 11:

"The public buildings and private dwellings hoisted flags at half mast. The different vessels in the bay wearing American colors were also in mourning, and on board the Richmond and Onward the impressive ceremonial prescribed by regulation was observed. Immediately on learning of the Admiral's serious illness, President Paro dispatched an aide-camp to the American Legation at Lima, offering to send on board the first medical man of the Capital, but the generous offer was useless. When the President received the news of the death of the veteran, he again sent one of his aides to assure Mr. Giles of his sympathy and sorrow. At the same time the Minister of War issued an order directing that the honors due to a General of a division in active service be shown to the memory of Admiral Collins, and an infantry regiment of the line, a squadron of cavalry and two sections of flying artillery were sent to Callao to take part in the funeral procession to the Protestant cemetery of Bella Vista. In the cortege were the Ministers of War and Marine, of the Foreign Office, and of the Interior, almost all the members of the diplomatic corps, a large number of the most prominent foreign residents of Lima, together with many distinguished Peruvians, and the American Minister and officers and men of the United States men-of-war."

From the ship the body was brought to shore, followed by more than twenty boats from the Onward and Richmond, the Peruvian war vessels and several merchantmen in harbor. At and

near the Moll were stationed a division of troops from Lima, the President's Guard, and the Port Admiral and all officers of the yard. About 4 P. M. the services of the English Church were read over the remains of the Admiral in the cemetery of Bella Vista, and above the grave the reports from muskets of the American marines were responded to by the artillery of Peru without the gates, and by the heavy guns of the Richmond, firing every quarter of an hour.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—The following is taken from the Japan Gazette. The native press has generally approved the idea of war with Corea, and the Government, laboring under some pecuniary disadvantages, seems inclined to pocket up its wrongs. The question of peace is still a matter of discussion in the local European press. The measure is most oppressive in its conception, and it is being harshly carried out by the authorities. Several proprietors and editors of newspapers have been already arrested, tried and punished by fine and imprisonment.

The Government has forbidden the circulation of notes of any English mercantile firm at Hong-tai. Spagne and Terton, defaulters and absconders from the United States steamer Saco, have been arrested in Shanghai. The Imperial Russian Commission to exchange with Japan the Kurile Islands, on the part of the latter country against Saghalien, a part of Russia, has arrived in Yokohama, where the members are entertained as guests of the country. B. Turner, late American Consul at the port of Higo, expired in the General Hospital on the night of the 23d of July. His whole body had been paralyzed for some days.

No letter came to hand by the Gaelic.

Another Account of an Amazing Affair.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

Have just spent one day at this most wonderful of all gatherings. Private Dalzell's great reunion. Going up for Marietta we took on at Whipple's Station martial music—two fife and five drums, striped pants, gold-laced caps, etc. The fife was weak, but the drums were glorious. Arriving at midday, we found the crowd divided, some going to camp and some to Bannock's show, the latter outdoing himself in hubbub. Out at camp we found the warlike suite in full force. Two pieces of artillery are on the ground, hauled about with farm horses, mowed down by the British and commanded by an artillery captain, who calls out "whoa!" instead of halt. The crowd seems more like what one sees at a country fair than old soldiers.

The irrepressible Dalzell opens with a speech of welcome—very fervid and very flowery, and very good. He is of slight, nervous build; long, light-colored hair and eyebrows, and has odd-looking, round features. He is followed by Capt. Shaw and Colonel McCormick, Mart. etta. They are followed by a preacher who was a soldier and a Presbyterian minister, and confessed to one of those who ran from John Morgan at Gettysburg, which is confessing a good deal. Senator Caldwell, of Missouri, is the next speaker to-day, and, being a "red," brings down a storm of hissing and hissing. He is a large, fine-looking man, and looks like a thorough politician.

It is intensely hot and dusty. Senators Sherman and Thurman are promised for to-morrow. Thursday and Friday are to be the big days.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The United States Protected.

The departure of the Democratic party from the faith of its fathers is lamentably shown in their support of paper money. One of these fathers, old William Allen, was one of the foremost champions of hard-money. He was a member of the Senate, and the associate of Benton in the Senate. An incident illustrating the Democratic feeling on this subject took place in January, 1862. The Treasury had issued, under a general law passed by the celebrated Whig Congress elected in 1840, Treasury notes having the quality of legal tender. The original issue was five millions, but, as they could be reissued, they served for a much larger sum. The Whig Administration had issued them to creditors in the proportion of two-thirds paper and one-third specie. Benton heard of this use of Treasury notes as a means of raising money, and he went to break it up. He obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury a check for part of his per diem, and he presented it for payment in specie at the bank, which was refused, and then he had the check protested. He then appeared in the Senate and read the protest, as follows:

